Examinen to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a person of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Back Numbers Wanted. If any of our subscribers can send us one or aminer, they will greatly oblige us by se doing: Of Vol. 1-Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48,

Of Vol. 2-Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91,

The Election, Next week we hope to be able to give in full the result of the election. We shall attempt to show the grounds of hope possessed by the Emancipationists.

The Proscriptive Spirit.

On Thursday, the day after our election, the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., who has so long and successfully occupied the Presidency at Georgetown College, felt compelled by the vioemancipation candidate, to hand in to a called meeting of the trustees, his immediate resignation, which was accepted.

Here is a manifestation of the pro-slavery spirit! It wishes to make slaves of the whites at well as of the blacks. It lays its hand upon the white man, and says, "Obey my bidding or you shall suffer the penalty! I am your master, and you must not attempt to resist me! Do so if you dare!"

Dr. Malcom, for the sake of peace, had yielded every thing he could. He had not subscribed for the Examiner-had not circulated handbills-had not even conversed openly on the subject. But he was not willing to give up the last privilege of a freeman-that of voting according to his sentiments-and the pro-slavery spirit said to him, "Go! No man shall set himself up in opposition to me with impunity. 1 will be obeyed! Don't assume the airs of a freeman before me! White and black shall do

But this voice of the Pro-slavery spirit will wake up a response different from that which it expects. The spirit of freedom will be roused judice in favor of voting vive voce. Our first the term of his existence. During his stay in from its sleep, and hill and valley will re-echo vote was given in this way, and we have always Puris he once dined with the North American with its voice. From the mountain will be had a love for every thing that has an air of in- arabassador. The conversation fell on foreboheard the sound," "I will be free!" and the dependence about it. But we have come to the dings, omens, and the like. The ambassado plain will enswer-"I will be free!"

The Accountability of Sinveholders The responsibility which they assume who

undertake to control the conduct of others, is a fearful one. This kind of responsibility slavery always imposes on masters. They who voluntarily assume such a relation to others should casions may arise in which great sternness and rigor, and perhaps cruelty, will be exacted of them, for the effect of which, they must be held accountable to a Power higher than of man.

Whoever undertakes to control others necessarily makes himself occountable for the conduct of those under him. This occountability cannot be set aside. It adheres of necessity to the position of a master. The servant cannot exert his own independent volition, and where there is no freedom of volition, reason teaches that accountability cannot exist. If the accountability of a human being is affected or lessened, he who lessens it must, to the extent which it is lessened, assume accountability. It is impossible to avoid this con clusion. A man is accountable for his own conduct only, because, he himself determines what that conduct shall be. If he voluntarily steps in and assumes the control of another, he necessarily, by that act, assumes to himself the accountability of all such conduct as he requires.

What a fearful thing it is thus voluntarily to assums accountability in the sight of Heaven for the conduct and character of others? Al right-minded, true-hearted men feel that to accountable for themselves is a perilous thing, and he who adds accountability for others to his accountability for himself, places himself in a position of great disadvantage and great danger.

A Kentucky master owns a negro child. He brings that child up in a state of moral and mental blindness-in consequence of that blindness, the child commits many blunders and is a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, guilty of many crimes. Can the child be held accountable for the crimes which resulted from the control which his master exerted over him? If a man could render his neighbor insane and could induce him, while in a state of insanity, to cut the throat of a third person, no one would man who caused the insanity and induced the murder responsible. Now, although the master who holds a slave may not be to that fatal extent accountable for the slave's transgressions, yet, those vices and crimes perpetrated by the slave that are directly, clearly, and only traceable to the power exerted over him by the master, must be charged on the master. We cannot see how masters can escape accountability for the of the slave is directly under their control. If an almost insupportable degree of cold, the pre-there were no other objections to slavery than conduct of slaves to the extent that the will there were no other objections to slavery than that it imposes additional accountability on the master, that consideration, of itself, ought to sed. In the northwest are the Snowy Moun- souls balong to their masters as well as their deter all reflecting men from involving them- tains, (Sierras Nevadas) at the foot of which bodies. How many of two hundred thou-

selves in its perils. All parents feel that they are accountable to some extent for the conduct and character of their children. This conviction, co-operating with paternal affection, induces them to studioutly undervor to enlighten the hearts and instruct the minds of their offspring in relation to subjects of the most solemn importance. All agree that, if a father sets an example of drunkenness to his son, and the son adopts it, and they present, that they were formerly important quence, the father cannot be guiltiess. Or if a child is debarred by the parent from acquiring a knowledge of sound moral principles, and in immense quantity of cattle belonging to these consequence of his ignorance of those principles, leads an ungodly life, the parent cannot be by the administrators appointed by the governexcused. He is nearly as guilty for the child's fully, of the lands which were their property ungodliness as if he had committed it himself. A fact connected herewith is still more to Those parents who strive to discharge their du- regretted; that was the demoralisation which ties to their offspring, are not accountable for the conduct of their offspring, while they who, of the missions and a few neighboring villages. in consequence of their vile examples, incite Many of them had received elementary instructheir children to the commission of sin, or by keeping their children in a state of mental and moral ignorance, foster habits fatal to their integrity, are very generally and very justly look- tures, the Indians showing an aptitude for wea- Search the Scriptures?" It would be almost Mr. Longfellow was the father of Piof. Longfellow

Now it is precisely as true that masters who control the character and conduct of their slaves, thereby are accountable for their slaves sing sheep and cattle. They were calculated at as that parents are accountable for the character the conclusion of the war at about 8,000, seatand conduct of their children, who, in conse-quence of purental control, are led into vice and mense distances from one another. They dwell Let them consider carefully this question; let

mense distances from one another. They dwell in wooden houses and lead a poor existence.

The penalties of the violation of any law must take effect somewhere and on some person. If a slave is caused by his master to grow up unable to read the Bible, and utterly without religious instruction, and then ignorantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave is in slave in slave in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like hives in shape and convenience, and it is certainly wonderful how the missionsries sustant of the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave is ignorance of the law which was violated.

In wooden houses and lead a poor existence.

"The Indians have a particularly disagrees—the physiognomy. The face, of broaze, and transgressed in word; the nose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair as coarse as that of a horse's mane. The Indians have a particularly disagrees—them consider the character of God, let them consider the character of God, with their hands on their hearts weigh this matter. Let them bear in mind the expressions "Christ died for all," "We must all appear before the judg-ans on the table lands of Mexico, are Europeans in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like hive in shape and convenience, and it is certainly wonderful how the missionsries sustance.

Christ," "We must all appear before the judg-ans on the table lands of Mexico, are Europeans in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like hive in shape and convenience, and it is certainly wonderful how the missionsries sustance.

Christ," "We must all appear before the judg-ans on the table lands of Mexico, are Europeans in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like him consciler the character of God, with their hands on their hearts weigh their p ignorance of the law which was violated, "It may be said that there is but little show Lenavor, Kr.

the slave, accountable for the conduct of the

In view, then, of the responsibilities which slavery imposes on masters, is not the ownership of a human being, an accountable being, others; but on those lands and on others of iman awful trust? If good men shrink from the responsibility of their own thoughts and deeds, how much more ought they to shudder to asall of the following back numbers of the Ex- same the responsibility of the thoughts and acts of others?

Dr. Malcom. The removal of Dr. Malcom from the presilency of the College at Georgetown for his nancipation vote, we consider as good as five thousand votes to the Emancipation party.

Resolution. The saying of the old martyr, so expressive of the iron resolution to stand where duty placed him, is well paraphrased in the following verses. The fourth stanza, in which the figure is kept up, is very beautiful.

Stand as an Anvil when it to Beaten Down." (St. Ignetine to St. Polycarp; both Martyre.) "Stand like an Anvil," when the stroke Of stalwart men falls fierce and fast; Storms but more deeply root the oak, Whose brawny arms embraced the blast.

"Stand like an Anvil," when the sparks Fly far and wide, a fiery shower; Virtue and truth must still be marks, Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an Anvil." when the ber Lies, red and glowing, on its breast; Duty shall be life's leading star, And conscious innocence its rest. "Stand like an Anvil," when the sound

Of ponderous hammers pains the eat; Thine but the still and stern rebound Of the great heart that cannot fear. "Stand like an Anvil." Noise and heat

Are born of Earth, and die with Time. The soul, like God, its source and seat, Is solemn, still, serene, subitme Riverside, St. Barnabas' Day, 1849. Q. W. D. Voting in Kontucky.

There are numerous evils connected with the nanner of voting in Kentucky, as every one will acknowledge. We have always had a pre- has for many years assigned the year 1850 as

may know at any time during the election how hottest fire, and declares that the ball which each candidate stands. Many votes are given shall hit him mortally will not do so before the by the thoughtless to the "foremost candidate." Many an election has been determined by the fect that a particular candidate has had "a good start." Hence, every party calls upon its friends to "rush to the polls early." If the friends of

lot as by one who votes by voice.

There is another evil connected with voting have rare advantages. woice. When a particular candidate has very ardent friends, they are apt to engage in 'swapping votes" when they see their candidate falling behind. They will vote for any person whatever, provided, they can gain votes for their favorite. By this course elections have often been decided contrary to the wish of the

Voting by ballot also removes, in a great de gree, the temptation to bribe. The briber can never be sure that he who has received the bribe votes according to promise. Where deception is so easy, the temptation is removed.

Soil, Climate, and Topography of Upper

Cattfornia. The following observations upon the natura features and characteristics of Upper California, were communicated to the Traite d'Union, by a Mexican traveler in that territory. We find the translation in the New Orleans Pleas

"According to the writer's observations, and the testimony of a few English agriculturists who have lived for many years in the country, Upper California is in general very barren: Its mountains and hills are but little shaded with trees, consequently firewood is very scarce. The spots where timber is most found, are at the extreme north, and near a point called Santa Cruz. Some collections of trees are found at the foot of the mountains, on the few plains that skirt their base, but they are of little mportance, and there are immense plains with out a single tree. Sumach is the most frequently met with, although there are oak and several kinds of dye-wood; pine and poplar are of little

"The temperature of Upper California is gen coming unusually piercing after the fogs, which are the gold placars. Here, during the day, the heat is as great as at San Blas or Vera Crus, whilst at night and in the morning the cold is

excessive, causing numerous maladies. "The temperature of the country compr ended between east and west is extrer All the arable land in Upper California lies be by the twenty-four missions. The writer visi ted some of them, viz: those of San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, and others. All indicate establishments. According to general opinion, they fell with the law which ordered the secularisation of the missions. The effect of that measure was the complete destruction of the establishments, through the abuses committed ment, who deprived the missions, most anlaw-

"The white population of the country is, as Just this: slavery is not a Bible institution.

minister the The religion tha toleration, the first

-out. I

slave as far as the master's will controls his con-The soll is of a deep color, the surface presentduct, we have failed sadly to understand its ex-

"I have seen the best lands in the interior. mense extent I have not seen the least sign of irrigation. I have noticed the remarkable starthis inconvenience produces deplorable results, for the sowing of grain is very precarious, in consequence of the infrequency of rain. The consequence of the infrequency of rain. The periodical rains commence in December or January, and end in February or March; this is during what are called good years, for oucasionally it happens that for two consecutive years not a drop of rain falls from the clouds. Those who have any, even the slightest knowless. edge of agriculture, may form an idea of the of a country where there is almost

complete absence of water. "The rivers Sagramento, San Josquin, and tanislaus, of which so many wonders have been slated, should be considered as comparatively neignificant. The Sacramento is the one that cases the largest volume of water, and that because it is situated in the north, contiguous to the Sierra Nevada; but the San Joaquin and the Stanislaus, which rise considerably from January to July, are fordable on foot in August and September, and none of these water courses, even comprising the Sacramento, serve for irribods. I, myself, have seen the San Joaquin and the Stanislans, and I am capable of expressing a correct opinion on them in this particular .---The other rivulets in the country scarcely de-

"Water for crinking purposes is very scarce, or rather none is found on vast plains, occasionally forty or fifty leagues in extent. The few wells that exist give a liquid of very inferior quality. The best I recollect to have taken, is that from the melted saow in the river Stanislaus; that of the San Josquin is unwholesome, and should not be drunk until after it has been iled. In some piaces the water has a taste as if strongly impregnated with minerals. On my arrival at the places there was water in the rivulets, but a short time afterward, when I was on my return, the latter were dry.

"The season for sowing grain is during the months of January and February; that of corn and beans in May or June. The seed is scat-tered in the soft earth [literally mud] near the coast, the better to profit by the fogs, of which mention is made above."

The following aneedote is going its rounds in Vienna concerning Bem. For many years he has had forebodings of his death. He himself conclusion that all our feelings in favor of laughed at them, but Bem declared he firmly voting by voice is a mere prejudice. Any one believed in them, and related how he had thrice who chooses can make his vote public when he seen, when in his twentieth year, his own gravevotes by ballot; and the votes of every one in stone, with his name and the date of 1850 on it whose views the community takes a particular Bem received in Transsylvania several dangerinterest will be known. As much indepen- ous wounds. The physician shock his head, dence may be shown by one who votes by bal- but Bem answered it quite calmly by saying he

year 1850. Madam Ablamowiecz.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper that this distinguished vocalist intends to make Louisville her home. This announcement any candidate can contrive means to keep op- will give great pleasure to the numerous friends osing voters from the polis, they gain votes by of this worthy lady, and to the lovers of music so doing. To effect this object bullies are hired, generally. Her instructions in Cincinnati gave and various stratagems are employed. In voting the greatest satisfaction, and we understand that by ballot, all this is avoided, for no one knows some of her pupils speak of coming to Louishow the voting stands till the close of the elec- ville to enjoy the advantages to be derived from her teaching. Those who are instructed by her

For the Examiner. The Divinity of Sinvery. There are a great many men who believe, or

profess to believe, that slavery is a divine instiforward to sustain it completely overthrown; argument," as they call it, is so dearly cherished, for the system they endeavor to defend, is of right, that no reasons in its favor can be advanced, and the cause would be left without an arguments by a misconstruction of the precepts | which have been employed in the trade." of that Book which is the guide of all men, and as he would be done by.

The advocates of slavery pretend great reverto only three words of that blessed book-"Search the Scriptures." This is a command of our Savier, and if it applies to any man it applies to all; none are allowed to disobey it. - but arose in some way from human bodies. But can it with propriety be given to our slaves? They have no Scriptures, and no means of searching them. It is true that God has given force of the evidence presented above, to show them the natural faculties for this work, but that it is one of the causes; and a conviction of unless these powers of mind are improved, they the Scriptures unless they can read; they cannot read unless they are taught, or allowed op- in order to gain admittance at the posts to which portunity for instruction. But our slaves enjoy | they are bound. neither. They have no schools, nor can they even use the faculties which God has given

sand slaves can read? The merest fraction .-These have learned, certainly not in virtue of their condition, but in spite of it; many of them not with the aid and consent of their masters. but stealthily, and in opposition to their wills, command; they would be as ignorant of the criptures as the Hottentot, if they had to get ment which we copy from the Gazette, shows the their information by their own "searching."-And can God institute a system which prevents men from obeying the commandments which he gives them? What would we have thought of the character of God, had He commanded Moses first to put out the eyes of the Israelites, and then tell them to look at the brazen serpent and be healed! Such a thought is so derogatory to His character that we cannot indulge it for a moment. But do not the advocates of the divinity of slavery make Him guilty of a similar inst at the age of 73 years. Mr. Longfellow was thing? How can God call upon people to search one of the most distinguished citizens of New- Now for the facts. the Scriptures, whom He has previously disabled by an institution which hinders them? If rank in the politics and at the bar of his adopted been enlisting men in this city with the under-

I will propose to those of an opposite view this simple question: Can that be God's institu-

From the Man & Evening Post. The lilave Trade (... sidered as the Cause o

Yellaw Pover. The following extract from a memoir by M Audouard, published in the weekly journals of the sittings of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, presents and enforces, with striking plausibility, a novel and curious hypothesis respect ing the origin of the yellow fever:

"The orign of the yellow fever cannot mates are favorable to the cause which produces it-a cause which it is in the power of man to do away with, because it resides in an of water throughout the whole country; infection peculiar to certain structures for the ternal parent. The circumstances of the affair having run through all the degrees of putrid de-composition. Let it be added that for such exlinction, days and months even have not been

"The last two epidemics of yellow fever that have afflicted Spain, and of which the author of this paper was a witness, that of Barcelona, in 1812, and that of the 'Port du Passage,' in 1821, came from ships which had served in the slave trade before being laden with colonial pro-ducts from Havana. At the time of their departure from the port, the yellow fever did not prevail there. They did not export, therefore, morbific production from that country; yet they gave the yellow fever at Barcelona and at And what demonstrates clearly the 'Passage.' And what demonstrates clearly that they had the cause of it within their sides, is, that the carpenters employed to repair them died, nearly all of them, of yellow fever, in a very lew days, and were the first victims of see two epidemics. Their operations dislosed the putrescence concealed in the sides of the ships, and the heat of August and Septemher contributed powerfully to discugage the deadly emanations.

"This single fect, that the ships sailed from point of the western continent at which the yellow fever dil not exist, and conveyed this discase to two ports of Europe, overturns all re-For the disease is not due to the American climate, since it is produced in Europe by ships from Havana, at a time when it did not prevail there. It hasnet its origin in Europe, because Spain never affered from it before the discovery of America, and America itself has not been fleted with a for over two hundred years .-The disease row called yellow fever, was at first named the 'Sickness of Siam,' because its apsearance at Martinique, in 1694, coincided with he presence in the ports of that island of some hips which had come from the Gulf of Siam; error in the denomination of the disease which the large of time rendered manifest. The probability is, that at this time began to be felt the effects of the slave trade, because at this poch it began to be carried on very actively, vernments encouraging and even authorising , by letters patent to certain companies, to carry it on an agrand scale. These companies. however, engaging in a commerce which the laws protected, and disposing of large capital, were very soon able, collightened by experience, to incur the necessary expenses for receiving the slaves on board in such a manner as to secure them from the loss of as many as possible on the voyage. Interest thus imposed the necessity of observing certain rules of hygiene.

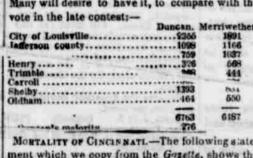
"The Revolution having brought on the war

between England and France, the labors of had another year to live. On the faith of this ducted by ships of commerce, which were not paid here. They can be pardoned, however, for two Democratic Representatives elected. which have since been constructed, expressly for the trade, have been worse still; because, the better to escape cruisers, they must be fine sailers, and consequently unfitted for ships of transport. In some instances, the avarice of those engaged, stowed the slaves in great numbers below, with few keepers, who did not sufsities, but chained them in grops, in which, if a man happened to die, the survivors had often to remain a day or more in contact with the corpse. Such was the trade during the maritime war; and from 1793, it appears that the foci of infection derived from it, becoming more numerous and deadly, rendered the yellow fever nore frequent in America, and especially in Spain, where it had scarcely been known until then. From the year 1800, the date of the great epidemic, which carried off 61,362 of the inhabitants of Andalusia, the yellow fever pre-valed nearly every year in Spain till 1823, the date of the yellow fever at the "Passage." In 1824, the author of this memoir maintained, before the Academy of Sciences, that the yellow fever of Barcelona, and of the 'Passage,' came The absurdity of such an opinion has often been pointed out, and the arguments brought cific malady, which was the yellow feverwhence he concluded that the climate of either but men cling to it as those who lay hold on an continent had but a secondary action, which only hope. It is not surprising that this "Bible was confired to giving greater activity to the foci of infection created by the trade. The event has justified these assertions, because, since 1824, Spain has not suffered from the yelso contrary to natural justice and all the laws low fever; whilst during the twenty-eight years of right, that no reasons in its favor can be adits inhabitants. But it must be known, in connection with this fact, that that country has advocate, had not men recklessly conjured up from that time, been on its guard against ships

In addition to the above remarkable extract, I which teaches every man to do to his neighbor will mention, that I recollect, about ten years ago, having heard a distinguished physician, residing in the neighborhood of Natchez, since ence for the Bible, and to pay great deference to known as the author of an able work on the alternately whispering to them his pernicious its truths. I would like to call their attention History of the Valley of the Mississippi, say, that he had taken much pains to investigate the cause of yellow fever, and was satisfied that it was neverproduced by vegetable decomposition,

Whether the slave trade be the cause of yellow fever or not, it is impossible to resist the this may serve to mitigate the horrors of the do not avail the possessor. Men cannot search traffic, by the necessity which it will create of maintaining a healthier state of the slave ships, C. W. H.

The following is the official vote of this District at the Congressional election, 1847 .-Many will desire to have it, to compare with the



mortality of this city, from all diseases for the pe-

riod of seven weeks, ending Monday last:

Total mortality for seven weeks

THon. Stephen Longfellow died at his tenidence in Portland, Me. on Thursday evening, 2d England, and for many years held an eminent State. He was a leader of the old Federal School standing, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be from that State, and was honored with the highest marks of confidence from his fellow citizens.

Mr. Longfellow was the father of Perf. Longfellow man, he is made acquainted with certain ed upon as involved in the guilt of their offvestiges of former labors, and a few old looms,
go to heaven. What do we conclude now?— of the Unitarian Church at Fall River, Mass.

TENNESSEE ELECTION .- The result of the election here, (says the Nashville Banner) in the absence of quite complete returns from every portion of the State, will be for the other side-the Governor, one member of Congress, and the House of that point shall have been reached, the object and Representatives gained. The majority for Gen. Trousdale will probably be about two thousand .-The following are the members of Congress elect-

ed:
lst District—A. Johnson, Dem., re-elected.
2nd "A. G. Watkins, Whig.
3rd J. M. Anderson, Whig.
4th J. H. Savage, Dem.
5th G. W. Jones, Dem.
6th J. H. Thomas, Dem.
7th M. P. Gentry, Whig.
3th M. P. Gentry, Whig.
1th L. G. Harris, Dem.
10th F. P. Stanton, Dem.
1th C. H. Williams, Whig. Sth 9th 10th 11th

White Stavery In Georgia. The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat gives the following details of an incident which occurred in that neighborhood, and which is only one of many going to show that Slavery is by no means particular in the color of its victims:

name of Nancy Fann, who had for two years been an inmate of the house of James R. Jackson, formerly of Alabama, but latterly of Shell Creek, in this county, was, on petition of her mother, a Mrs. Gilder, from Hawkinsville, brought before his honor, Judge Alexander, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after an investiga-tion of the case, delivered in charge of her mareception of negroes. To give an idea of this reception of negroes. To give an idea of this are briefly these: Fann's wife had obtained, are briefly these: Fann's wife had obtained, are briefly these; Fann's wife had obtained, are briefly the briefl infection, it is sufficient to observe, that on many occasions slave ships have been seized in which the slaves 'roulgient au milieu de leurs odures.' From thence followed corruption of wood, of tar, and of everything in the interior of the ship, and the production of a focus of infection, and the production of a focus of infection, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship, and the production of a focus of the ship and the production of a focus of the ship and the production of a focus of the ship and the production of the ship and t nfection which was not extinguished until after he removed to Wynnton, where about two years ogo, she was soid by him for a blind horse and jersey wagon to James R. Jackson, as slave. By some means the mother heard of the situation of her daughter, now 17 years of age, and came on here three months ago, with a view to release her from bondage to Jackson. Accordingly she visited the house of the latter, and staid three days, when she was ordered off and otherwise abused for seeking subsequent interviews with her daughter, who was treated in all respects as a negro slave by Jackson and his family? This becoming known in the neigh-borhood, Mr. James McGuire and other gentlemen interested themselves in the matter, and by the generous and voluntary aid of Col. S. Jones and Col. Rutherford, the Sheriff, assisted the nother in the recovery of her child, as aforesaid, by a writ of habeas corpus. To the credi bar of this city and of Girard, not one f the lawyers would undertake to defend the illegal claim of Jackson, to the services and Johnston, person of Nancy, Indeed the public feeling was getting excited both against Fann, the seller of his own white child, and Jackson the pur-chaser. The latter is a church member and exmost shamefully. She was the only scream about the house, or in the field of Jackson, and was compelled to perform the most laborious and menial drudgery! As to Fann, he is said to be a rowdy of the lowest class, and is now lying in open concubinage, in the neighborhood of the Wynnton Female Academy, having selected that quiet and respectable village as a refuge'' from the lynching threatened him in Girard, if he did not leave the latter place with

ENGLISH SALARIES .- A motion was made in the louse of Commons last month, to reduce the salaries of all public officers ten per cent. It was debated by the leading men, and finally rejected by a vote of 149 to 102, -a majority of 47. There ere in England five heads of revenue in the ollection of which salaries are paid. In the Cusne there are for salaries and wages £1,042,274; Excise, £628,244; Stamps and Taxes, £378,125; Post-office, £552,089; and the Woods and Forests £44,000; amounting altogether to £2,644,732 as he sum paid for salaries and wages in the various offices in these departments. Of course the Penion system does not enter into this calculation. While the salaries amount to the above named m, the expenditure for the year ending January 5th, 1848, were £58,990,000, and the expenses of collection all told about £4,000,000.

We observe in the debate upon this subjecthese companies ceased, and the trade was consimplicity of our Institutions,-Low. Cour.

no little credit for the noble manner in which they came up to the support of Col. Marshall, when he was basely deserted by so many rabid pro-slafer them to come on deck to relieve their neces- very Whigs. The emancipationists made a noble struggle on the last afternoon of the election, and by dint of hard work increased Col. Marshall's najority in this city some eighty votes, thus seturing his election .- Lou. Cour.

Foreign intrigue-The abduction Case. The following remarks are from an article in the New Orleans Picavune of the 3d:

A new incident has just been revealed blic, that tends to invest the foreign agencies ately so active in this city, with a fouler characer than ever. Our telegraphic despatches from andly insinuate that one of the friends of the abneted man, Juan Francisco Rey atlas Garcia, a caniard named Machin, deceased, was assas ed here, on the 8th uit, and points out Fulgenclo Llorente, the individual who has figured so conspicuously in the examination before Judge Bright and Commissioner Cohen, as the perpetraor of the vile deed.

The N. Y. Post has published a letter from Ma-

chin, the deceased man, dated New Orleans, the 7th July, giving the editor of a journal in New York for which he was the agent here, his "opinion on the threat made by Llorente to take his life. The very next day, the 8th, Machin was found with his brains blown out. We have consulted our files and find that on the 9th our city intelligence recorded the suicide of E. P. Machin, said o have destroyed himself through love and jeal

not commit suicide is very strange. On the 7th he spring of a mind cool and collected, and the next day, without any extraordinary incident that we Machin was one of Rev's alias Garcia's friends and confidents; Llorente is traced to their society, counsels, and intimidating them with his dark threats. The two unhappy men are deeply mixed up with political refugees or with schemes for the political regeneration of Cuba, their adopted counry. How far this Llorente is identified with the accredited Spanish agent in N. Orleans, Don Carlos de Espana, we leave to the decision of the law the case of the alleged abduction.
Ourfellow-citizens will not fail to remark that

he President is justly incensed by the bare idea that any foreign agent should dare to perpetrate such an outrage as that involved in the case of Rey. Should the fact be brought home to the Spanish Government-here the Consul sinks into ngnificance-be will exact signal reparation, o inflict punishment that shall prove a terror to al others, who may henceforward meditate a similar insult to the bonor of our country. This is quite in character with the old hero.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore. Suffalo was most cordial and friendly.

learn, says the Buffalo Advertiser, "that Mr. Clay took occasion, at the interview above referred to, to assure the Vice President of his most friendly sentiments toward Gen. Taylor and his Administration. He had, he said, no objects to attain, and no plans to pursue, except to discharge his duty as a Whig Senator, and he expresof in a manner which emphatically rebuked all intimatious and predictions of opposition to proceed from him against the National Execu-

We publish this morning a proclamation from President Taylor which will attract attention. The following letter to a New York paper will serve to throw some light on the matter. The writer of the letter was under the impression that the expedition intends to operate in Mexico:

NEW ORLEANS, July 29. journals, or even an intimation of an important movement which has been going on in this city for ome time, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way, I cannot do better the detail to you its origin, progress and prospect-pledging myself that what I shall state, startling

For some time past several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have secret signs by which he can recognise his associ-ates, agents or officers, and I also learn each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedi-

obliged to enter into, is that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which the agree to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longituke. When interest of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. 1,500 men or more have announcinto in this city. 1,500 men or more have announced their readiness to embark in this expedition, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has been secured. Consisting of 15 or 20,000 muskets which were purchased of Government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The men who command in this affair, and are now carrying it on, will visit the Northern cuties, where, in New York particularly, they expect to get such additional recruits as they desire.

Dr. Hood elected to the convention, and Dr. Hart to the legislature.

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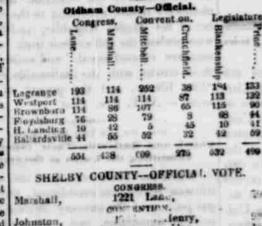
Mr. W. N. Halpeman : Below please find statement of our election. It is as near correct an can be ascertained until the Judges meet:

For Convention: C. T. Dunaran, no opposition. Convention: C. T. Dunaran, no opposition. Sensate: W. L. Underwood, 11 majority in district. Legislature: Eijah Claypool, S1 majority in the county.

Yours, Co., T. Dunaran, no opposition. Sensate: W. L. Underwood, 11 majority in the county. Yours, do., J. L. S.

ELECTION RETURNS JEFFERSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL On Tuesday last, a young white girl of the

ept Harrod's Creek, which poll book has not been ught in. We understand that Marshall's maority there is 47, leaving a majority in the county strain, 1137; Chennult, 1043; Buman, Str. Willis, 66. Legislature—M. f 40 for Lane. of 40 for Lane.



1123 Todd, 1010 H. R. John Allan, (Dem.) HENGERSON-First day .- Peyton 306, 449. Arch. Dixon elected to the convention.

Mancax—2 o'clock, Tuesday.—Senate: William
Davies 819, Jos. Haskins 420. Convention: T. P. Moore 740, J. H. Tomlinson 256, Jas. Taylor (eman cipationist) 364. W. A. Hood elected to the legis ture without opposition.

BRACKEN.—Marshall elected to the convention

REPORTED TATIVES.

d Joseph Doniphan to the legislature. FLEMING —Lacy elected to the legislature Lewis.—Convention: Proctor's majority, up londay night, 3:6. Legislature: Fitch's majori ip to Monday night, 443.
FAYETE.—The following is the vote of Payette unty at the close of the polis on Wednesday eve

-Dudley, (Pro-Slavery) Dr. Breekinridge, (Emancip n) Shy, Robinson, (Independent)

MAYSVILLE, August 9. Stanton (Dem.) is elected to Congress in this (the 10th) district, by a majority of from 400 to 500 roles. All the pro-slavery candidates are elected. CINCINNATI, August 9.

In the 4th district, Indiana, Julian, free soiler, uss 125 majority. In the 16th district, Milgar is eported elected—a Whig gain. The wires to St. Louis and to Cincinnati are still out of order. The above was received by Morse's line via Mayavitle.] Indiana Elect

Marion County-Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 69 maj. W. Herod (W.) for Congress 144 maj. A Whig State Senator and mew County-Mason (Whig) 291 majo-McGanghey (W.) for Congress Jas. Taylor, (E.). 443 majority. [C. C. Nave (Whig) was the opposition candidate. Brown is elected to Congress in the 5th district, over Herod, Whig. Bartholomew County-Wright 125 maj.

majority was 156. son County-Wright's majority 477. Cass's iority 438. Tippecanoe County-Wright 20 maj. Casa's majority over Taylor 252. Lane, the Whig candidate for Congress, has 150 majority. Whig Senator and Representatives elec-

Monigomery County-McDonald (Democrat) for Congress 60 majority. Coss's majority was 46.— Democratic Senator elected. Warrick is supposed to have elected a Whig to The 7th District.

The reports received from this district yesterday norning indicated the election of Dr. Lane, and reat was the rejoicing among the Loces thereat, The returns as reported in the morning seemingly from authentic sources were as follows: Marshall's mat. Lane's mat.

Electing Lane by a majority of 95 votes. Every dy believed the report, and all made up the inds that as it could not be helped, all we had to do was to "grin and bear it."

matters. Thos. Smith, Esq., President of the Lou-isville and Frankfort Railroad Company, arrived from New Castle, Henry county, and stated posiively that Lane's majority was only 185 instead of 332 as before reported—thus electing Marshall by a majority of 52. That this is correct we do not hink there can be a doubt. Mr. Smith was in New Castle after all the precincts had been heard from and the votes counted and the result declared as above. Indeed, he saw a letter written to us confirming this statement and giving us the full ote of the county, but as there is only a thriceweekly mail, we will not receive the letter until this evening. It may, however, be considered as a settled fact

that Marshall is elected. The majority is shanne-fully small, but cannot refrain from giving three ELOREN DISTRICT. - In this district the following within a few votes of the result for Congress: C. S. Morehead, whig, majority in Franklin 522; Woodford, 363: Fayette, 169; Bourbon, 168-

1212 S. F. J. Trabue, Native American-Owen, 408; Scott, 116; Jessamine, 225-majority for Morehead

Овто-First day.-For Congress: Johnson 565, Peyton 268. Convention: Sterett 203, McHenry 380, Walker 204, Mosely 98, Maj. Johnson 5. LAUREL and ROCKGASTLE .- The vote for the Sen ate between Bruce and Jackson has been close-

Bruce probably elected by a small majority. The vote for delegate to Convention, up to Tuesday night was: Moor, (whig) 346, Newcomb, (loco) 374, Brown, (whig) 368. Legislature: Langford (whig) 159, Concluon, (emancipationist) 174. Scott-Official vote.—Morehead 617, Trabue 746-Trabue's majority 129. Convention: Dickerson 668, Johnson 767, Evan Stevenson, (emanci-pationist) 61. Legislature: Smith 817, Green 421, M. Stevenson 421.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9. TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURIER:-In the 8th istrict Stanton is elected by a majority of 400 to 500. All the pro-slavery candidates elected. INDIANA, 4th district—Julian, free soll, 195 ma-ority. Tenth district—Milgor elected—reported

HOPKINGVILLE, Aug. 8. DRAR HALDEMAN: At the close of the polls in this county, all the precincts heard from, the vote stands thus: Congress-James L. Johnson, Whig, Francis Peyton, Johnson's majority, Convention-Nieman E. Gray, John D. Morris,

F. G. Montgomery, W. C. Hewitt, Gray and Morris elected. Gray is a Morris a Democrat, both pro-slavery. Legislature-D. A. Harrison, Whig, R. W. Leavell, " N. B. Parker, Denn.,

Harrison and Wooldridge elected.

owing as the vote of Nelson county at the close of tion being in process of formation to himself, and the polls Wednesday evening: Convention—Hartoreveal it to no one.

Another stipulation which those who callst are ture—Riley 1289, Duncan 1206, Johnson 631.

Our own delegate to the Convention in favor of the open classes on all subjects except alavery. (On Democracion in Large Process of the Convention in the Conventio Honor of the open class on all subjects except alayery. (Oh Democtac on all subjects except alayery.) (Oh Democtac on all subjects except alayery.)

GREEN COUNTY.—Wal ted to the Con is elected to the Less Carpenter, whig, 613; Anthony, demo Madison County, Orrictal.—For Breck 1185; Martin, 555. Convention GARRARD, OFFICIAL - Congress-942; Martin, pro-slavery, 930; Sartain, emar Legislature—Mason, 630; Arnold, 241; McMannis 45. Boyle County. The following is the vote in CONVENTIO Cal fwell.

RIGHTY DISTRICT ounty-Official Vos CONGRESS

933 W. Hickley, W. 901 W. T. Casto, W. W. D. Corryell, V. A. Butterli, V. 1377 M. A. Butterli, V. 1377 J. T. Sumrall, D. E. Whittaker, D. BRACKEN COUNTY .- OFFICIAL

LEGISLATURE TENTH DISTRICT. - The returns from all the counties give R. H. Stanton a majority of 498. The official vote may slightly change the majority. MERCER-OFFICIAL

Jao. B. Thompson,(W.).... CONVENTION Wm. Daviss, (D.) Wm. A. Hooe, (D.). Rientine returns at slone of last day in Root castle and Laurel counties. BOCKCASTLE OBUNEY.

P. Bruce, for Bensterness ohn A. Moon, for Belegate. J. Newcum, G. P. Brows,

645 HE IN Newcum's majority. J. Langford is elected as Representative by stority of 950 or 1000 votes over T. J. Consists

LAUNEL COUNTY.

heretofore in our paper, the following returns we find in the Frankfort Yeoman: Delegates to the Convention ANDERSON-George W. Kavanaugh. L. HOYLE-A. Gallatin Talbott. W. BRACKEN-William C. Marshall W. BARREN-John T. Rogers (W.) and Alsonon

EFIn addition to the intelligence published

BATH-James M. Nesbitt, I. CAMPBELL-John W. Tibbatta. CARROLL and GALLATIN-John T. Robinson, L FLENING-Martin P. Marshall (W) and Supple inrfield L. HARRISON-Lucius B. Desha and Hugh Newell Lewis-Lackin J. Proctor. W. Lenconn-John L. Ballinger. W.

Mantson-Squire Turner and William Chansult.

MEADS-Thos. J. Goff. W. MONTGOMERY-Richard Apperson. W. OLDHAM-William D. Mitchell, L. Own-J. Howard Todd. W. PULASKI-Milford Elliot, L. Topp-Francis M. Bristow, W. WARNEN-Chasteen T. Dunavan, W. Woonsonp-John L. Waller, W.

WASHINGTON and MARION-William Medies. L. ANDDESSON-Thos. Hanks. L. Borne-Gabriel S. Caldwell, W. BRACKEN-Joseph Doniphan. W. CLARKE-Gen. Hart. W. FRANKLIN-James Monroe. W. JESSAMINE-Joseph C. Christopher. Lawis -- Fitch. L. MONTGOMERY-William F. White, W. Mason-Emory Whitaker (L) and

McCarthy, W. NicnoLan-James P. Matcaife, L. OWEN-J. C. Glass. L. Scott-D. Howard Smith. W.

PROM PRINCETON. [From the Louisville Courier.]

PRINCETON, KY., Aug. 10, 1849. EDITOR COURING—Sir—I take pleasure in send-ing you the returns of our polis, with that of some few other counties around us:
Cald well county, Willis B. Maches, democration of the county of the c For the Legislature, Robert A. Patterson, Whig. 192; W. W. Throckmorton, Whig. 402, W. S. Acre, Loco, 16—Patterson's majority 393.
In Christian county, Johnson 1001, Peyton 101 for Congress. For Convention N. E. Grsy, Whig. 1062; J. D. Morris, Loco, 280; F. G. Monigamer, Whig. 763; E. A. Brown, Whig. 380. Legislature, D. W. Harrison, Whig. 959; E. Wooldridge, Whg. 1019; R. W. Leavill, Whig. 372; W. R. Parket, Loco, 609. Loco, 60a.

In Trigg county, Alfred Boyd, Loce, theother of Lynn,) beats C. D. Bradley, Whig, 180 votes for Convention, and Stanly Thomas, Whig, beats—Landers, Loco, 27 votes for the Legislature. In Landers, Loco, 27 votes for the Legislature.

Crittenden county, H. R. D. Coleman and pro-slavery, is elected over A. M. Gelian Whig and emancipation. Mathie, Whig, probably ejected to the Legislature; he was ahead first day. In Livingston county, Cowper, democrat, is elti-959 In Hopkins county, Arnold, democrat, elected in Hopkins county, Arnold, democrat, elected 1019 over Miller to the Legislature, 372 ocrat, over Towns, whig, to the Convention. 709 Is a shut clause man out and out.

The notorious (Snelson) Boyd is elected to fee apposition.

NELSON.—The Bardstown Visitor gives the folwing as the vote of Nelson county at the alexandrate of N Our own delegate to the Convention is a warn

County (one precent not heard from) 145.

Harrison.—Stanton's majority over Gaines 118:
Desha and Newell elected to the convention, and Thompson and Curran, Whigs, to the legislature.

Charris.—Huston's majority over Mason 529.—
Dr. Hood elected to the convention, and Dr. Hart as he gained from every speech he mae.

Yours,